

TNFSF11

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2633a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	O14788
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	8A7B9
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	35478
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human TNFSF11 (AA: 74-308) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	8600
Other Names	CD254; ODF; OPGL; sOdf; OPTB2; RANKL; TNLG6B; TRANCE; hRANKL2
Dilution	WB~~ 1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~ 1/100 - 1/500 E~~ 1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TNFSF11 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TNFSF11
Synonyms	OPGL, RANKL, TRANCE
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF11B/OPG and to TNFRSF11A/RANK. Osteoclast differentiation and activation factor. Augments the ability of dendritic cells to stimulate naive T-cell proliferation. May be an important regulator of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells and may play a role in the regulation of the T-cell-dependent immune response. May also play an important role in enhanced bone-resorption in humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy (PubMed: 22664871). Induces osteoclastogenesis by activating

multiple signaling pathways in osteoclast precursor cells, chief among which is induction of long lasting oscillations in the intracellular concentration of Ca^{2+} resulting in the activation of NFATC1, which translocates to the nucleus and induces osteoclast-specific gene transcription to allow differentiation of osteoclasts. During osteoclast differentiation, in a TMEM64 and ATP2A2-dependent manner induces activation of CREB1 and mitochondrial ROS generation necessary for proper osteoclast generation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Highest in the peripheral lymph nodes, weak in spleen, peripheral blood Leukocytes, bone marrow, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, stomach and thyroid

References

1.Breast Cancer Res. 2015 Feb 21;17:24.2.Immunobiology. 2015 May;220(5):692-700.

Images

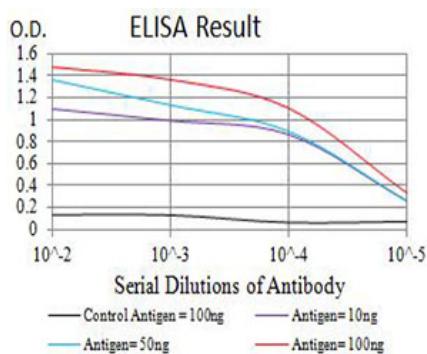


Figure 1:Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)

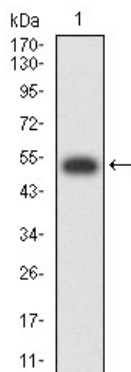


Figure 2:Western blot analysis using TNFSF11 mAb against human TNFSF11 (AA: 74-308) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 52.6 kDa)

Figure 3:Western blot analysis using TNFSF11 mAb against HEK293 (1) and TNFSF11 (AA: 74-308)-hIgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

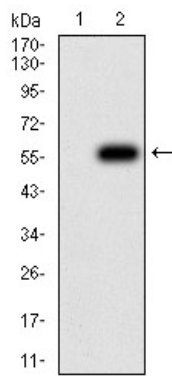


Figure 4: Western blot analysis using TNFSF11 mouse mAb against COS7 (1), HeLa (2), U937 (3), HL-60 (4), Raji (5), Ramos (6), Jurkat (7), and SW480 (8) cell lysate.

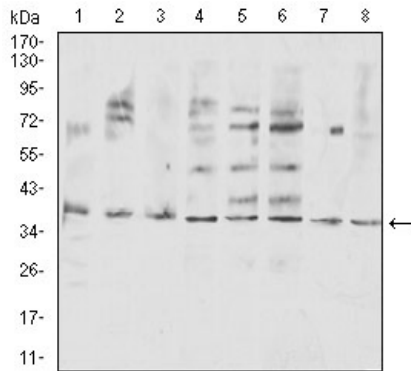


Figure 6: Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using TNFSF11 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

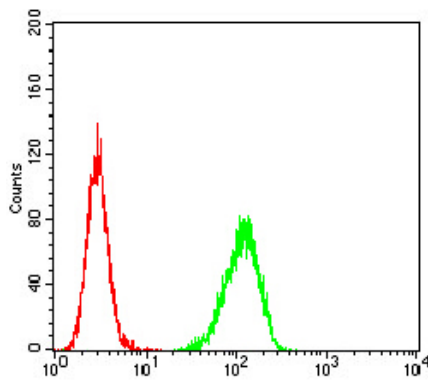


Figure 5: Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using TNFSF11 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)

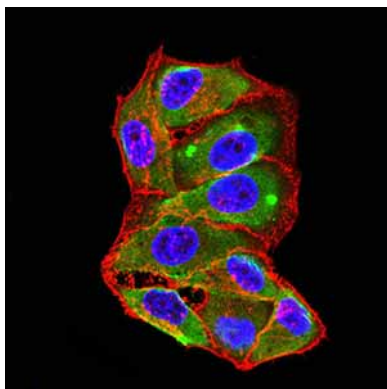
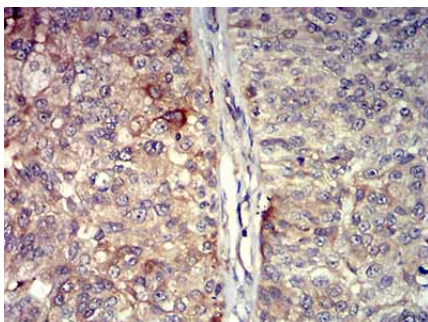


Figure 7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded bladder cancer tissues using TNFSF11 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



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